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THE
BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED).
17 HART STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.
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Telegrams: *"Esperanto", Westcent, London.*

The Association consists of Fellows Members, Associates, Affiliated Groups and Federations. The Annual Subscriptions are:—Fellows, 21s.; Members, 10/-; Associates, 2s. 6d.: Life Fellowship, £12 : 12 : 0; Life Membership £7 : 10 : 0.

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This Official Organ is sent each month to Fellows and Members.

"INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE."—A monthly magazine in English, devoted to the study of the International Language problem. Includes instructional articles on Esperanto and *The Esperanto Student*, a supplement for beginners. Subscription, 2/6 per annum, post free.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

"*La fluanta tajdo estas nun ĉe ni.*"

It has often been my unpleasant duty to draw the attention of members to the financial difficulties which have confronted the B.E.A. during the past four years. To-day it is my privilege to report that the present year—if not exactly one of extraordinary financial success, is at least one of great improvement in every respect. In 1925 we lost the alarming sum of £915. It is now fairly certain that the deficit for 1926 will be well within the amount guaranteed by our generous supporters. This is eloquent testimony to the advance which the B.E.A. has recently made.

The long awaited appearance of the Bible in Esperanto, coupled with the interest aroused by the complete success of the International Congress in Edinburgh, will undoubtedly create greater enthusiasm for our movement. We feel that at last "the flowing tide is with us," and the Council is anxious to utilise it to the fullest possible extent. The time seems opportune for an advance all along the line, and therefore we have recommended that a Special General Meeting of Members be called in order to consider an immediate reduction of Membership subscription to Five Shillings.

To make such a recommendation may perhaps seem to be inviting disaster and throwing away the advantages already gained. On the other hand, if we are earnest in our work, if we really desire to build up a strong organization to further our cause, then a bold advance is preferable to sitting still. We know from past experience that we can rely with confidence on your constant support. Over and over again you have stood by us and helped us to overcome our difficulties. We feel you will march shoulder to shoulder with us now. In order to make the reduction of subscription a sound business proposition, we ought to enrol every Esperantist in Great Britain. It is here that you can render a material service. Will each one of you endeavour to obtain at least two new members for the B.E.A.? This ought not to be too difficult a task at 5/- per annum, and would in itself ensure the success of the alteration, presuming, of course, that the recommendation is passed.

In conclusion, may I once more express my heartfelt gratitude for the magnificent support you have accorded us at all times, and to assure you that the Council and Officers are working unitedly and whole-heartedly together to make the B.E.A. the strongest and most successful of all the National Societies throughout the world.

JOHN MERCHANT,
President of the British Esperanto Association.

NOTE!
General Meeting of Members
SEPT. 10th, 6.45 p.m. (*See page 162*).
Esperanto Broadcast from Daventry
SEPT. 6th, 7.40 p.m. (*See page 162*).

Eighteenth Universal Congress of Esperanto and Second International Summer University, Edinburgh,

31st JULY—7th AUGUST, 1926.

The 18th Universal Esperanto Congress has come and gone—the first in Britain after the Cambridge Congress of 1907. Knowing that arrangements were in the hands of our Scottish friends, all British Esperantists expected the organization and arrangements to be perfect in every respect, and these anticipations were more than fulfilled.

The immense labour involved in preparation for the Congress was well and faithfully performed to the smallest detail. It is impossible to reproduce in cold print the impression received from the Congress as a whole: such things must be lived to be understood. Perhaps the best way of describing the Congress will be to summarize the doings day by day, and to conclude with general remarks.

The Congress Book was sent out to members some weeks before the date of opening. This was an excellent idea, as thus it could be read before the opening of the Congress instead of afterwards. It is to be hoped that this example will be followed in future congresses. The book itself was a model of what such a book should be. It contained a photo of the Congress Committee (W. M. Page, President; Mrs. Senior and W. Rae, Vice-presidents; J. M. Warden and W. Harvey, Secretaries; D. R. Tullo, Treasurer; Miss Baird, Messrs. G. Dickinson, D. Kennedy, R. Stevenson), followed by a long list of eminent Patrons from H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught downwards. Next a photograph of the Kongresejo (The General Assembly Hall of the U.F. Church of Scotland, and the New College of that Church). Next the Kongresa Regularo, and articles on the Organisation of the Esperanto Movement, the Helsinki Contract, the Regularo of the K.R., the Lingva Komitato, and the B.E.A.

On coloured paper was a programme, with two pages for each day, and space for notes. Then full directions, with many illustrations, for sixteen walks through the city and surroundings; a list of Corporation Tramways and Omnibuses (free all the week for Congress Members!); a Comparative Table of the History of Scotland and England during the past 20 centuries, notes on British Coinage, postal arrangements, a description, with map, of the Whole-day Excursion, and a map of Edinburgh. (A few copies of the book are still obtainable from the B.E.A., at 1/-). As announced previously in the *Kongreso Bulteno* (which, by the way, though unpretentious, gave clearly all necessary information), provision was made at both railway stations for the reception and direction of arriving members, and notices on the streets "Al la Akceptejo" provided additional help. Moreover, many tramwaymen were able to converse to some extent in Esperanto, thanks to a special class held for their benefit.

SATURDAY, 31st JULY.

5.0. Konstanta Reprezentantaro. No agenda or minutes having been received, little business could be done. A number of questions were asked on administrative matters, but in the absence of the retiring secretary, who alone could give explanations, no discussion could take place.

Mr. J. Merchant as retiring President stated that as far as he was concerned he could state that all business had been promptly and fully attended to. It was announced that the President and Secretary-treasurer of K.R. were now respectively Messrs. H. Petiau and Fr. Schoofs, of Antwerp.

7—9.30. An Informal Reception (with free refreshments!) was given by the Scottish Esperanto Federation and the Edinburgh Esperanto Society. This was a useful opportunity for making and renewing Congress friendships. In the second half of the meeting an informal concert was held. Six songs were sung from the newly published *Kantaro Esperanta* (which was in great demand) under the direction of the famous entertainer, Harrison Hill (including his own songs *Esperanto* and *La Fluanta Tajdo*). Mr. Page expressed the hope that the Edinburgh Congress would be known as "La Kongreso de Komuna Kantado."

Several talented members gave recitations and songs; among the recitations being two very finely rendered by Miss Herrnstadt-Oettingen, who had been learning Esperanto only three months.

SUNDAY, 1st AUGUST.

9.30. Service in St. Giles' Cathedral. This was to many the most impressive meeting of the Congress. The Service was one of thanks to God on the occasion of the publication of the complete Bible in Esperanto.

Some 1200 were present. The service was conducted by the Revs. Dr. Grahame Bailey (London), W. Ross (Edinburgh), A. J. Ashley (Farnley Tyas), and J. Beveridge (Gartmore). The beautifully printed *Ordo de Diservo* contained the words and music of the hymns, with

pictures of the Cathedral and of John Knox, and forms a worthy memorial of this historic event.

The music was led by the Cathedral Choir under Mr. W. G. Allt, and included a fine rendering of Handel's Hallelujah Chorus translated by Mr. Jack Edwards.

It was a solemn moment when the Esperanto translation of the Bible was publicly dedicated to the service of God. In this moment of thankfulness, the book so long waited for was at last in our hands, one thought with gratitude also of those whose long devoted labour had made this possible: of Dr. Zamenhof, who had translated the Old Testament; of Rust, Wackrill, and the others who had translated the New Testament; of Bailey, Harvey, McFadyen, Page, Warden, and others, who had dedicated many years to minute study and unification of the whole; and of the Misses Peckover, whose generosity had enabled the work to be sold at so low a price.

Another unforgettable moment was when the whole assembly united in a song of praise: "*Dia Vorto Restas.*"

The crowning point of the whole was the address given by Dr. Bailey. The writer has listened to many congress sermons, but never before to one like this. Real eloquence, perfect delivery, a faithful presentation of an earnest message; the words went from heart to heart. It is much to be hoped that the address will be printed, and thus made available to the larger number not privileged to hear it. The following is only a bare summary of some ideas contained in this masterpiece of pulpit eloquence :—

De frua infaneco vi konas la sanktajn skribojn, kiuj povas fari vin saĝa por savo. II Tim. 3, 15.

La nuna traduko de la Biblio havas apartan karakteron. La unuan fojon en artefaritan lingvon tradukiĝis la tuta Biblio. Ni pri tio rajtas ĝoji. Sed ankaŭ ni preĝu, ke ĝi fariĝu la pordo al la vivo por multaj animoj.

Ĉiutage publikiĝas multo da libroj. Multaj estas tre bonaj. Ili povas fari nin kleraj, sed la saĝon necesan por savo ili tamen ne povas doni. Ili povas instrui pri scienco, historio, arto, kaj multe da aferoj. Sed se ni deziras informiĝi pri Dio kaj Diaj aferoj, ni devas nin turni al la Biblio, kiu sola povas doni al ni seneraran informon pri ili.

La homa scio malnoviĝas. La scio de hieraŭ ne taŭgas hodiaŭ. "Ĉu estas profetadoj, ili neniiĝos; ĉu lingvoj, ili ĉesiĝos; ĉu estas scio ĝi neniiĝos." Scienca libro, ekzemple, verkita antaŭ dek jaroj, apenaŭ estas aktuala. Sed la vorto de Dio daŭras eterne. Ni fieras pri nia klereco. Ni kredas nin grandeguloj. Ni ĉion scias, ni ĉion povas. Tamen nia scio neniiĝos. Sed la Diaj vortoj neniam forpasos.

La diro de Paŭlo, kiu estas nia teksto, rilatas la Malnovan Testamenton. Ĝi, la Malnova Testamento, (diras li), povas doni al vi la saĝon necesan por eterna vivo. Kelkaj emas malzorgi la Malnovan Testamenton kaj legi nur la Novan. Tion farante ni forte erarus. La verkintoj de la Nova Testamento havis vidpunkton kaj komprenon pli profundan kaj klaran. Ili komprenis la dirojn de la Malnova Testamento, kaj aplikis ilin en la Nova al nia Sinjoro. Eĉ la dirojn aplikitajn en la M.T. al Dio ili senhezite aplikis al Jesuo, pri kies dieco ili ne momenton hezitis.

Antaŭ 150 jaroj iu diris, ke la Biblio eluziĝas, kaj ke baldaŭ neniu ĝin legos. Sed kio estas la fakto? Post tiu tempo la Biblio trakukiĝis en 140 lingvojn, kaj partoj de ĝi en preskaŭ 600 lingvojn. Dum la pasintaj dek jaroj pli multe da Biblioj vendiĝis, ol iam ajn antaŭe. Ĉu ŝajnas, ke ĝi formortas? Mi kredas, ke ne. Pri la influo de la Biblio jen nur du anekdotoj . . .

Sed ni demandu ankaŭ, kio estas ĝia influo sur nian propran koron. Estas senutile diskuti ĝian influon sur aliajn, se ni mem restas ekstere. Kiel valoras por ni la fakto, ke aliaj havas lumon kaj ĝojon, se ni mem palpe serĉas en mallumo kaj malĝojo? La Biblio efektive povas doni la saĝon necesan por savo. Sed ĉu ni mem ricevis tiun saĝon? Jen staras la Sinjoro kun etenditaj brakoj, vokante: "Venu al mi! Ricevu de mi pacon!" Por mi, mi povas respondi tiun demandon, sed nur vi povas respondi por vi mem. Ĉu ni malatentu tiun aman alvokon? Ĉu ni ne sternu nin antaŭ liajn piedojn, dirante, "Vin ni servu! Viaj ni estas. Vin ni sekvos eterne?"

At the conclusion of the service some attended other places of worship, some visited places of interest in the city, and some 500 went to the Zoological Park, where an excellent communal lunch was arranged.

The afternoon was devoted to informal rambles, and visits to surrounding beauty spots.

8.0. Concert in Synod Hall (the meeting-place of the Edinburgh Esperanto Society).

Among the items were songs by Mr. P. I. Sopher, recitations by Mrs. Applebaum, Mrs. F. Hardcastle, and Miss R. Ormonde; and a brilliant performance of some preludes and a polonaise of Chopin given by Mr. Jean Baptiste Toner, a local pianist of the first rank, not unknown also to the London public; who is known also to our own circle as an Esperantist from his boyhood.

Communal singing from the *Kantaro* was also considerably in evidence. Harrison Hill led the music, and in addition contributed two items, one grave, one gay—which were enthusiastically encored. Truly we Esperantists may be proud to have such men in our ranks.

United singing of *Restu kun mi* brought to an end a day which from some points of view has had no equal in the history of the Esperanto movement.

MONDAY, 2nd AUGUST.

8.30. The Akceptejo was opened at this hour every morning. It consisted of a large hall and several side rooms (*sekretariejo*, *biletejo*, etc.) In the centre were several tables for the convenience of those wishing to write. It was a centre of life and conversation throughout the Congress.

The presiding genius of the librovendejo was Mrs. Aitchison, who appeared to be here, there, and everywhere at one and the same time. There were several stalls, at which Esperanto goods of all kinds were on sale. All books were

supplied through the British Esperanto Association. Their number and variety was a revelation to many who had not previously come into contact with Esperanto literature.

On the right at the entrance stood Miss Clamp at the B.E.A. stand. Here were to be heard at frequent intervals the "Linguaphone" Gramophone records. Here also were on show the first volumes of the great *Tutmonda Biblioteko* now being published by Mosse. These volumes are priced at 4/6 per series of ten volumes, post free. The books are obtainable not singly, but only by the series. (In parenthesis, readers are reminded to place their order with the B.E.A. right away if they have not already done so, when each volume will be sent as it appears).

Next came Miss Robb, who sold Esperanto pencils, pens, writing paper, postcards, and the new postcard albums just issued by the B.E.A. Her stall was a veritable Solomon's Mine as regards Esperanto writing requisites.

At the next stall Miss Mackie was in charge of a bewildering variety of Esperanto books of all sizes and colours, including grammars, dictionaries, and literature from all parts of the world. Most attention was attracted by an advance copy of the Bible in Esperanto (which may now be bought from the B.E.A. at 6/-, 8/6, 12/6, 20/-, according to binding). An interesting novelty was a gift-book of 700 Esperanto proverbs by Zamenhof with English equivalents, priced at 1/6 in leather binding in assorted colours.

An answer to that disquieting question: "What shall I take home as a present?" was provided by Miss Semple, with her beautiful Edinburgh pottery and tartan-decorated articles.

Next was the stand of The Esperanto Institute Ltd., with the Esperanto Travel Bureau, where knotty points as to Where to Go and How to Get There, were quickly solved. Here also was a useful English-Esperanto Commercial Dictionary for sixpence; also some newly-arrived Gramophone Discs with the music of *La Espero*, *La Tagiĝo* and *Al La Fratoj* were demonstrated and sold at the very reasonable price of 5/-.

Another useful stand was the Table of the Money Changer.

By the side of this stood an exhibit of books published by Messrs. Hirt and Son, with several new volumes shortly to be noticed in our columns. Prominent among these were the elegant *Palaco de Danĝero*, and the three first volumes of Wüster's gigantic Encyclopædia. Every page of this latter work provides fresh cause to wonder at the patience and the genius of the compiler, the enterprise of the firm which has the courage to publish the book at a heavy loss for the good of the movement; the amazing capabilities of Esperanto here fully demonstrated; and the still more amazing apathy of the Esperantist public, which is apparently indifferent to the treasure thus placed within its reach, though it will spend any amount of money on rubbish.

Finally we reach the Post Office, which under Miss Wallace transacted most Post Office business, from the supplying of the indispensable stamp to the sending of that telegram asking for more money from home. Four collections were made daily with an average of 1200 items daily.

Flags of many nations and photos of past congresses decorated the walls.

But we must linger no longer, for the solemn gong calls us to the opening of the Congress, and in Edinburgh when a meeting is announced for 9.30 it begins at 9.30, and not at 11.0.

9.30. Opening Meeting of the Congress. The Meeting began with the singing of *La Espero*. Mr. R. Kreuz, General Secretary of the I.C.K., announced Mr. W. M. Page as President of the Congress, and read the names of ten Vice-presidents from ten different countries.

In response to a telegram sent on behalf of the Congress to the King, the following telegram was received and read: "I am commanded to convey the best thanks from the King for the kind message which you have addressed to His Majesty on behalf of the Universal Congress of Esperanto. His Majesty hopes you will have a successful gathering."

BAILIE FERGUS HARRIS, senior magistrate of Edinburgh, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Corporation. After some opening sentences in Esperanto he continued in English (afterwards translated into Esperanto), expressing pleasure that Edinburgh had been chosen for the Congress. Though Edinburgh had been the scene of many congresses, it had never seen one so cosmopolitan and representative. He fully realised the importance of Esperanto, and cordially wished the movement great success.

MR. W. M. PAGE'S presidential address pointed out that they were meeting in a hall in which many remarkable international congresses had taken place, but this congress was unique in one respect, that they were not met as experts to discuss any scientific, religious or economic problems, but were there merely as ordinary men and women of different nationalities desiring to fraternise, to know a little more of one another, and understand one other better. The other congresses had been a babel of languages, and were dependent on interpreters to make the speeches understood, but in this congress interpreters were unnecessary, as only on one language would be used—Esperanto.

The purpose of the main part of the address was to show the contribution of the Scot to the progress of the world. Scotland was a small country and a poor country. Behind the beauty of its scenery lay many a tragedy.

Ruined walls in Highland glens and in country districts told a tale of hardship and desperate struggle against the crude forces of Nature and a vile climate, where men and women for generations had overcome, but in the end were baffled, and had to send their sons out to the world to carve their fortunes. Those struggles had produced men of strong and independent character, and had enabled them to endow their sons with qualities of thrift, endurance, and perseverance, which stood them in good stead in the world. This equipment made successful bankers, actuaries, traders, administrators, soldiers, missionaries, explorers, and colonisers. He gave many instances of the successful Scot abroad. The comings and goings of the Scots with other countries in the seventeenth century had produced in the Scot perhaps to a greater degree than in men of other lands the "international mind." It was not to be wondered at therefore that in that century two Scotsmen, pioneers in the idea, should propound a universal language. Those two pioneers, Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty, and George Dalgarno, of Aberdeen, they, as Esperantists honoured that day. Since then there had been many attempts to solve the problem of an international language, and only now, by the invention of Esperanto, could that problem be said to have been solved, and only by such gatherings as these congresses, where men of various nations could come together and fraternise with the inhabitants, could they learn to appreciate the spirit of the country in which they met. The Scot was a great patriot. The best patriot was the best internationalist. True patriotism had room for all patriotisms. Each country, however small, could make its contribution to the common good. Travel and commerce, literature and radio, were bringing the peoples closer together, the need for brotherhood and goodwill was being felt more and more, and Esperanto had come to them as one of the most important practical steps towards hastening the day of which our national poet sang :—

When man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be.

MR. ROBERT KREUZ spoke in the name of the Internacia Centra Komitato. Our thoughts were with Dr. Privat, who unfortunately, on account of serious illness, was unable to be present. The movement had made tremendous progress in the last year. In order that this progress might continue, three things were necessary :—conviction, enthusiasm, and solidarity. Our conviction should be as strong as the rock beneath Edinburgh Castle. Our enthusiasm should be as great as that of our Scottish friends. Our unity should be as all-embracing as the sea. Let us not think about final victory—let us work for it.

Short greetings followed from representatives of 20 or more different countries, whose speeches showed in a striking way the fact that Esperanto is spoken in the same manner throughout the world. Greetings were also given from the International Red Cross, the International Good Templars' Association, the Society for Promoting International Friendship among the Churches, the International Federation of League of Nations' Societies, and representatives of various Governments or other important bodies.

MR. C. C. TARELLI, Secretary of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, said that experience convinced the I.L.O. more and more of the suitability and power of Esperanto to express everything felt and thought by man. Mr. J. R. G. Isbrücker, the official representative of the Dutch Government, told a story of the mother of George Stephenson, who is supposed to have constantly said to him : "Oh, George, it will never go ! " ; but when she stood on the train, and it finally moved, she cried out: "Oh, George, it will never stop ! " At first the world said of Esperanto, " It will never move," but we know now that it will never stop.

The session closed by the reading of a sheaf of telegrams of good wishes from all parts of the world.

1.0. North British Station Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Page invited a number of prominent Congress Members and Edinburgh eminentuloj to lunch. Among those present were Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., and Bailie Fergus Harris. Speaking to the toast of the B.E.A., Mr. Isbrücker said that the British were an energetic and sport-loving nation, and suggested that these letters might stand for *Boksas Esperanton Antaŭen !*

2.30. Opening of International Summer University. Prof. Pierre Bouvet, of the Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute, Geneva, sketched the historical development of the University idea from the earliest times. Universities had always been largely of an international character. The modern rise of Universities in countries with various national languages, and the absence of a common tongue—Latin being no longer available—accentuated the need for Esperanto. This International Summer University, proved, among other things, how easily this language difficulty could be overcome by the use of Esperanto—a language fully suitable for the international dissemination of knowledge.

3.0. French Folk Lore. Prof. Th. Cart, of Paris University, said that Folklore and folk songs often contained a simplicity and charm that were not less worthy than the glories of the art of great masters. He regretted that the difficulties of exchange made it impossible for French country folk to attend the Congress and sing to the audience. French folklore and songs were bathed in sunshine, in flowers, and in the beauties of nature. Among the chief themes were love, home, the cultivation of the soil, and the fatherland or the native village. The lecturer gave many illustrations of French Folk-song and stories.

4.0. Man and Microbes. Prof. Odo Bujwid of Jagellona University, Crakow, said that the cells of the human organism during the duration of life fight microbes and microbic products, and often possess a strong but varying power of resistance to microbic action. There results an

immunity to disease, which is passed on from cells with greater resistance to those with less resistance. In this manner disease is cured or prevented. By the preparation and application of curative serums and preventive injections the normal natural resistance may be intensified. Natural factors such as light, suitable diet, work and sport, strengthen the organism, and often are as valuable as special curative means. Systems of cure should be based on science and observation. Often science alone is insufficient. We do not yet know all that we ought to know, so that empirical methods are still needed. The medical practitioner and the hygienist should be not only a scientist but also an artist. Science has latterly, thanks to the labours of Pasteur, Koch, Lister, and others, done much to abolish epidemics, but it has at times erred.

Many interesting lantern slides were shown. These were for the most part made originally in the Institute of Hygiene in Cracow by the lecturer himself. Some came from the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw. Among them were slides of various bacteria, protozoa, and disease-bearing insects.

5.0. Lingva Komitato. Prof. Th. Cart, President of the Esperantist Academy, presided at a meeting at which various internal questions were discussed. A full report of the labours of the Lingva Komitato and its various sections was in the hands of every Congress member, and included an interesting dissertation by Dr. Walter Lippmann on the use of the reflexive pronoun, and a report by Mr. Rollet de L' Isle on scientific and technical dictionaries. The latter will be reprinted in the next issue of the Bulteno of the International Scientific Association of Esperantists, to which those interested are referred.

8.0. Civic Reception by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh in the Art College. Congress Members turned up in force. A first-class musical programme was provided by an orchestra, with Miss V. Vallance and Mr. F. G. King as soloists, under the direction of R. de la Haye, L.R.A.M. Selections were given by the Edinburgh City Pipers. In two adjoining rooms ices and refreshments were dispensed lavishly throughout the evening.

TUESDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

9.0. A mass photograph of Congress Members was taken in Princes Street Gardens. Two exposures were made, and the proofs were on view the same afternoon. Both came out excellently, every face being clearly visible. Price of each photo, in black 5/-, sepia 6/-, from Panoramic Photographic Co., 24 South Castle St., Edinburgh.

10.0. Session of Congress. Mr. PAGE called attention to the excellent leader in the important paper *The Scotsman*. Comparison with an article written in the same paper 20 years ago on the Boulogne Congress showed a great advance in public opinion.

Prof. P. BOVET In the Conference of Teachers of Esperanto held in Geneva in 1922, it was agreed that it would be very advantageous to conduct scientific tests on matters concerning methods and results of instruction in Esperanto. He desired to call attention to two experiments which were now contemplated.

The first related to the teaching of Esperanto in the schools. He suggested that for one year Esperanto should be taught as the first foreign language. But obviously, after this, Esperanto must make way for other languages, and might be forgotten and neglected. He suggested that for the following years Esperanto should nevertheless remain on the programme not as a subject of instruction, but as a means of instruction in some other subject. He suggested, for example, that in the second year geography should be taught in Esperanto. This would prevent the language getting rusty, and would also provide a valuable aid to the study of geography, through correspondence with learners in other countries, and in many other ways. A text-book of geography in Esperanto would of course be necessary, but this could easily be prepared. He greatly desired to get into touch with some progressive headmasters in various countries, who would try the experiment and compare results.

The second experiment was easier. It was common knowledge that Dr. Thorndyke and others, especially in America, were engaged in the preparation of exhaustive scientific tests of progress made by learners of various subjects. The Institute J. J. Rousseau had prepared a series of similar tests for the measurement of progress made in the instruction of Esperanto by various methods to learners of various capacities and of varying nationalities. These tests formed a scientific standard for the comparison and measurement of the progress actually made by the pupil. He would be very grateful if teachers of Esperanto classes of any kind during the coming winter would write to him at the J. J. R. Institute in Geneva asking him for details and test papers, stating the number required and for what nationality, and would carry out with scientific accuracy the tests indicated and report to the Institute on the results obtained. He believed that such scientific research would have far-reaching effects on the teaching of Esperanto in the schools.

Mrs. ISBRUCKER spoke of the lack of competent Esperanto teachers.

Prof. O. BUJWID said that one ought to begin at the beginning, and ask whether the Esperantists present used Esperanto in their own families or not.

Dr. I. OLŜVANGER complained of the low cultural state of Esperantist literature, much of which consisted of booklets or novels without serious value. He wished to see more attention paid to the publishing of works of real scientific or literary value, such, for example, as is the *Kataluna Antologio*.

Dr. W. HOPPNER. The difficulty is not the lack of teachers, but that of getting the official sanction of those in authority. If every competent Esperanto teacher had the right to teach Esperanto in his school, we should see great things.

Mr. R. KREUZ pointed out that the I.C.K. was already working with Prof. Bovet in the J.J.R. Institute in this direction. Much of course, depended upon local circumstances.

Mr. ISBRUCKER pointed out that we were getting away from the question under discussion, which was simply the arranging of an educational experiment in some schools. This could certainly be arranged without difficulty at the present time.

MR. PAGE was in favour of the preparation of an Esperanto textbook of geography, and suggested a plan of international collaboration for its preparation.

MR. F. O. LECHMERE-OERTEL suggested that not only geography, but in some cases French, or other national tongues, might be taught with advantage through Esperanto.

MR. F. ELLERSIEK reported on an experimental class arranged in Berlin by the firm Mosse. Messrs. Mosse announced a competition for those with no previous knowledge of Esperanto whatever, the four best to visit the Edinburgh Congress, expenses being paid by the firm. 52 competitors commenced to learn on April 7th, being given weekly lessons of an hour and a half each by Mr. Behrendt. In July, after 14 lessons, the examination was held. The four most successful students were present. One of them had already twice taken part in the proceedings, the other three would now say a few words.

MISS. H. JOACHIM said that when she had first heard of the class, she had said to herself, "Some day I shall have to learn Esperanto, why not now?" In four lessons they had finished the grammar. They visited the local Esperanto Group for practice in conversation, and she soon found herself able to speak. The study of Esperanto had given her great pleasure, and she was convinced that it was a great instrument of world peace.

MISS J. STILLER said that she much enjoyed her voyage. On the way and in Britain the party had been much helped by Esperantists, and in both London and Edinburgh, thanks to Esperanto, she had found herself quite at home. Edinburgh was one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

MISS M. MOELKE said that in speaking for the first time in Esperanto to an international audience, she felt overwhelmed. Esperanto had been to her a revelation. She solemnly promised that from now onwards it would be her endeavour to spread Esperanto everywhere, and thus repay in some measure the debt which she owed to Zamenhof for the language he had given her.

These short sentences give no idea of the beauty and eloquence of the speeches made. All four ladies conversed with wonderful fluency. A vote of thanks was passed to the firm Mosse, and the hope was expressed that in other countries similar competitions would be arranged.

MR. J. D. APPLEBAUM said that the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation had arranged a competition for children under 16, the prize-winner being a boy, V. Fisher, who also addressed the Congress in good Esperanto.

DR. HOPPNER spoke of the Club established in Bradford for an exchange of visits between Esperantists of different countries, and hoped that this would be widely imitated.

2.30. The direct method in the teaching of Esperanto. Lectures were given on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday by Mr. Ĉe, of Roumania, who first sketched out the principles of instruction, and afterwards described a series of 20 lessons for the teaching of Esperanto by the direct method. It is not possible in a few sentences to give a summary of the method employed by Mr. Ĉe. Whether in the hands of an average teacher it could be used with success may be open to question, but there is little doubt that in his hands a class taught in the way he advocates would rapidly gain a speaking knowledge of the elements of the language in an interesting manner. In any case, no one could fail to get helpful ideas from the addresses, which were an inspiration to many listeners.

2.30. Modern successes in the treatment of phthisis. A lantern lecture was given on this subject by Dr. Pascal Deuel, of Leipzig. He said that it was important to know that phthisis was not hereditary as once supposed, but was an infectious disease with a long period of incubation. Thus, a tuberculous father will infect his child, who would sicken perhaps twenty years afterwards. The existence of a hereditary constitution is of less importance than the acquired power of resistance. Less importance was now attached to medicine in the treatment of disease. In recent times the Gerson diet way found useful in normalizing the lessened salinity

of the body. Various other remedies were described, but we were still far from establishing a cure. Among remedies worthy of attention were orotherapy. The greatest progress was owed to heliotherapy, the artificial pneumothorax of Forlanini, and to the thoracoplastics of Sauerbruch. Modern treatments of phthisis had achieved results which 20 years ago would have been deemed impossible. Tuberculosis was no longer an incurable disease. He who knows how to utilise individually all the known means of diagnosis and therapeutics may achieve great success.

3.30. The International Labour Office; Constitution and aims. Mr. C. C. Tarelli, of the International Labour Office, detailed its history, and showed that the idea of such an institution had its seeds in the remote past, the first proposal of the kind being made by Robert Owen. He gave a brief summary of the evolution of labour laws, from the works by Blanqui 1839, and Legrand 1840—1857, and the fruitless conference arranged by Bismark in 1872, to the International Labour Conference of 1890, which passed many resolutions which did not, however, bind the states concerned. The Peace Conference of Paris in 1919 appointed a commission to enquire into labour conditions from an international standpoint, and its report in April 1919 became Article 13 of the Treaty of Versailles. This established (1) A General Annual Conference of the representatives of member-states, and (2) the International Labour Office, which was part of the organisation of the League of Nations, and the duties of which were to collect and distribute information on all related subjects, to prepare the conference agendas, and to carry out official enquiries.

3.30. Lantern Lecture on the Sun. Part I. Mr. R. Orengo. No details to hand.

7.30. A Scottish Concert was held in Synod Hall. Songs were given by Miss Rosa Maude and Mr. W. H. Bow, and recitations by Mrs. Flora Hardcastle and Miss May Ormonde. Mr. Harrison Hill gave an entertainment at the piano. Miss Congleton and Master Pringle danced the Highland Fling, the Scottish Sword Dance, and the Sailor's Hornpipe to the bagpipe accompaniment of Messrs. Henry and McKinnon. Several songs were given (in fishwives' costume) by the Girls' Choir of Newhaven, under Mr. H. C. Redman. Two strathspeys were played by the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society, and Master Vivian Fairbairn gave solos on the Northumberland Bagpipes. The Kantaro was also considerably in evidence for communal singing. All the items were evidently greatly appreciated, and even for the English visitors the concert afforded a wonderful opportunity of hearing and enjoying characteristically Scottish music at its best.

7.40—8.45. The B.B.C. Stations of Edinburgh and Glasgow gave an enjoyable programme of Esperanto speech and song, in which representatives of 10 nations took part, concluding with a 10-minutes' lesson on Esperanto. It is greatly to be regretted that this programme was not relayed from Daventry as previously arranged, but an Esperanto programme will be given instead at 7.40 on Sept. 6th.

WEDNESDAY, 4th AUGUST.

9.30. The Future of Radio. Dr. Fournier d'Albe, the famous scientist, speaking in fluent Esperanto, began by pointing out the limitations under which wireless transmission necessarily takes place. The most important of these is the law of Inverse Squares, which dominates anything in the nature of radiation projected into space. This law made it impossible to transmit power by wireless in any way likely to be useful as power. The actual power received from a central station by the ordinary receiving set only equalled the power expended by an ant in carrying one of its eggs up a wall. The wireless "death ray," he said, was an idle fiction. Among real possibilities of wireless progress he mentioned a wireless world clock, controlling time pieces everywhere by special signals sent out every minute; wireless weather charts showing the distribution of weather for a hundred miles round the central station; wireless locating code signals for the use of aircraft, capable of showing their position in a fog; the specialisation of function of the world's greatest power stations; the establishment of wireless teaching universities with powers of examination; and the advent of television, which will enable us to watch distant events while they are actually happening. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that Esperanto would be adopted by every large transmitting station as an auxiliary language, and that radio and Esperanto together would federate the civilised world.

10.30. Some Psychological Problems of Peace Education. Prof. P. Bovet said that the aim of peace education was the solidarity of the human race. Many instincts of human nature collaborated in this direction, for example, (a) the *gregarious* instinct, to follow with the crowd, (b) the instinct of *conformity*, shown by desire for uniformity in action, dress, speech, gymnastics, etc.; (c) the instinct of *solidarity*, or unity in diversity.

To imagine that a common language would make all men brothers was to confuse conformity and solidarity. We should love one another not in spite of dissimilarity, but because of it. Union

in spiritual aims has in it something of the divine, and is far stronger than solidarity in material aims—it is, in fact, the deepest bond between men.

In our task of educating children along the path of spiritual solidarity, we are confronted by various hindrances, chief of which is a false patriotism, based on the filial instinct.

For a child, his parents are like gods, omnipotent, omniscient, perfect. When he finds out his error, he is apt to transfer these sentiments to the chief of the tribe or the ruler of the nations. The French Revolution transferred this feeling from the ruler to the nation, and in a sense gave birth to the modern conception of patriotism for the fatherland. This instinct of loyalty to one man or individual as exemplified by that of the Britons to their King, is a powerful factor of solidarity. The League of Nations has no King, no banner, no hymn; and for even its most fervent partisan has not the glory of a father, a king, or a god.

In this respect Esperantists give the world an interesting lesson. We feel a respect for the Verda Standardo, which is not only a flag, but an emblem representing an idea. We feel a filial respect to the Majstro (though we do not suppose him omniscient or perfect). This community of aim and sentiment is a tremendous aid to solidarity.

Religion, it is true, should be the most powerful means of uniting mankind. It is regrettable that in the past men have been more apt to divide on dogma than to unite in that love which is the foundation of true religion. Let us hope that in the future men will rise to a higher understanding and a more faithful following of their great unifying religious ideals.

10.30. **The lengthening of human life.** Dr. Deuel of Leipzig, said that though we were all aware of charactistic signs of disintegration and age, we must remember that at the same time evolutionary forces also were at work. For example, while hairs fell from the head, they grew on other parts of the body. Natural death is not caused by any individual organ alone. The organism, though divided into various organs, tissues, and cells, must be regarded as a whole; and as a whole it obeys the ruling cosmic law not only as regards its formation and growth but also as regards its dissolution. At last a stage is reached, in which normal conditions cause sickness and death. Our aim should be to prepare the body for the maximum degree of adaptibility, and thus lead it to this natural death. Thanks to the great progress of medicinal science, we have succeeded in increasing the normal duration of human life in the last century by ten years. Modern science has been able to abolish the aging and death of protozoa by using certain means, which are, however, inapplicable to the complicated cellular structure of man. Worthy of mention, though insufficient, are the means used by Metschnikoff against cellular toxins and intestinal autotoxins. Recently success has been attained in partial rejuvenation by influence exercised on the glands of internal secretion. The effect of these is probably transmitted by the vegetative nervous system to subtle colloid processes. It may be that science, by explaining these processes, will open out the way to new therapeutic methods which, if followed from youth, will lengthen life.

11.30. **German Folk Lore and Folk Song.** Mr. Paul Bennemann said that there existed some tens of thousands of German Folk Songs. Their texts speak of myth and of history; of love and nature; of wanderings abroad and of sighing for the homeland; above all they possess an undercurrent of optimism. The melodies are not sentimental; they avoid difficult intervals and the use of the minor mode is infrequent.

Even in the early centuries after Christ there existed songs of business, mourning, battle, and of dance. Religious fanaticism in the ninth century destroyed this literature, of which almost nothing remains. Minstrels, and the so-called "riders" and "scribes," created the epoch when the German folksong was at its highest point of brilliance (14th to 16th century). But the 30 years' war (1818-1848) and the growing interest in airs and operas of other lands, were its ruin. Only in the romantic period (the first half of the 19th century) the love of singing revived. Fr. Silcher and many others created melodies which still live. The misery resulting from the war has almost killed the *kantemon* of the German people; care has taken away the tranquillity of the hours of rest. The German nightingale has ceased to sing. When will it wake again? Who knows?

The address was illustrated by 12 items (12th to 19th century) sung by Miss M. F. Stewart, Miss A. M. Lachlan, and Messrs. J. Crichton and Neil Forsyth, with Prof. W. H. Staveley at the piano. It was exceedingly interesting and very touching to hear this wonderful performance of beautiful German folksongs sung in Esperanto by Scottish voices. Many of the songs are in the *Internacia Kantaro* by P. Bennemann, containing 64 songs with music, which can be obtained from the B.E.A. for 2/- (words 8d.)

3.30. **Catalonian Folk Lore and Folk Song.** An interesting lecture was given by Mr. Grau Casas, illustrated by very copious musical illustrations played upon the piano by Mr. Staveley. Some of these are to be found in the *Kataluna Antologio*, and some in the *Internacia*

Kantaro by Bennemann, mentioned above. The lecturer stated that it was a matter of regret that several songs which were undoubtedly Catalan, were often misnamed French or Spanish, and even Bennemann's book had erred unintentionally in this respect. One cannot here reproduce the charm and pathos of the melodies illustrating the lecture, but they left the listener with the conviction that the Catalans have a vast store of folk music of a very high order.

3.30. **Lantern Lecture "The Sun" (No. II.)** Mr. Orengo. No details obtained.

7.15. **Concert by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir** in the Central Hall, Tollcross, Edinburgh. Unter the baton of Mr. Hugh S. Roberton, himself responsible for many of the items on the programme, this world-famous choir gave a performance of 21 part-songs by Coleridge-Taylor, Elgar, Bantock, Bridge, and other well-known musicians, iucluding a large number of songs of Scotland and the Hebrides. Six solos were sung by Miss A. Macgregor, Miss Boyd Steven, and Mr. William Smith, Mr. A. J. Gourlay being accompanist and pianist. A luxuriously printed programme gave the words of all items in full, with Esperanto translations by Miss Janet Caw. One can only say of this concert that those who were privileged to be present heard British part-singing at its best. The performance was undoubtedly a revelation to those foreign visitors (and there were several) who had supposed that singing was an unknown art in the British Isles!

THURSDAY, 5th AUGUST.

Some 600 Congress Members left the Caledonian Station at 9.7 for a whole-day excursion, by train across Scotland, through Glasgow to Gouroch, and thence by boat, exploring various Firths and Lochs around the Isle of Bute to Wemyss Bay, arriving home at 9. This trip has been eloquently described by Mr. David Kennedy in August *International Language*, to which I refer all who have not read it, only adding that the half was not told. No description could convey the beauty of the scenes passed through.

FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST.

9.30. **Esperanto as an introduction to the science of language.** Prof. W. E. Collinson, professor of German at Liverpool University, said that in addition to its practical applications, Esperanto had already proved useful in many schools in promoting interest in the wider aspects of language-study. It had been used, for instance, to deepen and render more precise the student's knowledge of the mother-tongue by providing a standard of comparison in regard to both vocabulary and grammar, and full advantage had been taken of the strong Greek and Latin contingent among the international roots to further acquaintance with the meanings of many current technical expressions more frequently used than correctly apprehended. Further, Esperanto had already served the purpose of providing a regular grammatical framework, which was found of much avail when the student proceeded to the study of another foreign language.

It had occurred to the lecturer that a further step might be taken, and Esperanto lessons to older children and to adults might, in suitable cases, be made fruitful in other directions, especially in calling attention to the chief problems of general linguistics and in illustrating from the international vocabulary many teachings of comparative philology. The international language is a peculiarly favourable starting-point for these discussions, and in the experience of many, Esperantists have shown a keen interest in them.

Thus a careful comparison of the Esperanto vocabulary with that of the mother-tongue would reveal much that is relevant to a consideration of the adequacv of language for expressing thought, the conditions of successful symbolization and the marked differences of thought-classification between one language and another. Pushed further, such discussions inevitably led to curiosity as to the main functions of speech, its relation to imagery and ideation, in fact by degrees to the ventilation of the fundamental psychological and philosophical problems. Next they might point to the evidential value of Esperanto to the investigator of phonetic and semantic changes and their origins: precisely dateable material and a wealth of recorded observation might soon be placed at his disposal. Again they might study at first hand in and through Esperanto the unifying and disintegrating tendencies found in all languages, and, on a strictly experiential basis, assess their relative importance in a language existing under such well-defined conditions. Finally, in the field of general linguistics they might regard the structure of Esperanto as a whole and attempt to classify it with reference to the general structural types into which languages are made to fall; this would entail a thorough examination of the grounds of linguistic classifications.

LANGUAGE CO-OPERATION.

To those more specifically interested in the comparative study of linguistic forms, in particular in etymology and word-study, Esperanto appealed less as a field of scientific observation and more as a means of stimulating interest. By computing the share of the various languages in stocking the Esperanto root-vocabulary they obtained a good synoptic view of the chief factors in the development of the great European languages. A collection of the various Esperanto roots which have proceeded, say, from one single Indo-European root by passing through different languages, might well afford an insight into characteristic processes of sound-change. Again, by studying all the Esperanto roots used in denoting the members of a particular class of ideas, *e.g.*, religion, art, agriculture, or sport, they might lay bare and explore the various cultural strata which have together constituted our present civilisation. Above all, they got to see how many different peoples have, from prehistoric times till now, made their contribution and left their deposit in the international vocabulary of Europe, and thus they learned to look upon the other nations with more respect, and realise the value of co-operation in linguistic as in more immediately practical matters.

10.30. **The International Labour Office: Labour and Results.** Mr. C. C. Tarelli said that the I.L.O. had now existed for 7 years. In the nine labour conferences held from 1919 onwards, resolutions and decisions had been made on subjects of the most varied character—the length of the working day, unemployment,

night work, work of women and children, safeguards in dangerous industries, workers' housing and hygiene, insurance, marine codes, weekly day of rest, accident compensation, immigrant and emigrant inspection, conditions in the fishing industry, etc.

To obtain official governmental ratification of these decisions was more difficult. Especially in the case of the limitation of the working day, economic conditions in many countries preclude immediate adoption. Each government apparently waits for the others. The eight-hours' day has, however, been confirmed unconditionally by six states, and conditionally by three.

In other matters the official government attitude is more satisfactory, 190 official confirmations of various decisions having already been registered, while their actual influence was still more far-reaching.

The International Labour Office is divided into three sections for (a) Diplomatic work, (b) Information and Correlation, (c) Investigation and Research. It employs over 300 officials from 30 nations. It has published a large number of books and documents in various languages. Among these is a bi-monthly in Esperanto, with a circulation of 10,000; which is proved to be of considerable value. It has the largest industrial library in the world, it has appointed commissions for the study of special subjects, and is increasingly recognised as a centre of information.

If the I.L.O. has not succeeded during 7 years in creating a new heaven and a new earth, it has certainly proved its usefulness and its necessity.

10.30. **Hebrew Folklore**. Dr. I. Olŝvanger confined himself to the religious legends of the Hebrew race. These were for the most part not about flowers and birds, which for many Hebrews in Eastern Europe were outside their experience. They concerned mainly the relations between God and man—God regarded not as a father, but as a mother, or even as a brother. Legend might be even more true than historical fact in explanation of the inner soul of a people. The Hebrew concept was that of God on the one side, who gave the Law to his people on the other; and the Law, equally binding on both parties, formed the connecting link.

To those who did not understand this, many of the stories he would tell to-day might sound even blasphemous, but if rightly understood, even the stories in which man was represented as arguing with God familiarly, and even with some disrespect, were seen to arise from the strong religious feeling of the people. Man is represented as appealing to the Law in his contentions with God, and God, realising that the Law he has given cannot be transgressed, is even compelled sometimes to give way to the man's point of view.

Biblical examples of human controversy with God are to be found in the stories of Abraham and of Jonah. The lecturer gave some 30 anecdotes from the Talmud and other sources. It is exceedingly regrettable that these cannot be reproduced here. One story only must suffice. A Rabbi, during a walk with a friend, came across a Jewish cab driver in prayer shawl and Phylacteries, greasing the axles of a waggon. "What an uncouth man this is!" exclaimed the friend; "even while he prays he greases the axles." The Rabbi thought a moment, and replied: "What a truly pious man this is! even while he greases the axles, he prays."

Every Congress Member received a beautifully printed work by Dr. Olŝvanger, with 26 illustrations, entitled, *Novaj Homoj, Novaj Vojoj*, containing an account of the Jewish Settlements in Palestine.

11.30. **Polish Folklore and Folk Song**. Mr. Grenkamp-Kornfeld was the lecturer. He said that in Poland there are at least three main types of country, each of which is reflected not only in the external characteristics of the inhabitants, but also in their thought and character. The various types of Polish Folk Lore greatly vary according to local landscape, climate, and irrigation. The song of the country sounds through its groves and fields, flows with water and wind, and re-echoes from the walls. It may be named in some sense an epic, for it reflects the whole life of the people. He who wishes to understand the nation must first understand its songs.

The lecturer proceeded to give in some detail the history and evolution of Polish Folk Song.

2.30. **Spanish Folklore**. A lecture was announced to be given by Mr. Mangada Rosennörn. Unfortunately the speaker was unavoidably detained in Spain on account of political troubles. However, in place of his speech, he sent an interesting poem—*En Malliberejo: Romanco*, which was read by Mr. Warden.

2.30. **Esperanto as an aid to the study of linguistics**. Prof. W.E. Collinson gave a second lecture, this time from the point of view of comparative philology. He gave many examples of the way in which Esperanto was related to other languages, and aided their study and better understanding. By computing the share of the various languages in stocking the Esperanto root vocabulary, they obtained a good synoptic view of the chief factors in the development of the great European languages. A collection of the various Esperanto roots which had proceeded say, from one single Indo-European root by passing through different languages, would afford an insight into characteristic processes of sound change. Again, by studying all the Esperanto roots used in denoting the members of a partic-

ular class of ideas, e.g., religion, art, agriculture, or sport, they might lay bare and explore the various cultural strata which had together constituted our present civilisation. Above all, they got to see how many different people had from prehistoric times till now made their contribution and left their deposits in the international vocabulary of Europe.

3.30. **Oratorical Competition.** Nine representatives of eight nations took part. Each orator had to make a seven-minutes' speech on a given subject, one hour being allowed for preparation. The first prize was gained by Dr. I. Olŝvanger, the second by Mr. J. Major, the third by Mr. Grenkamp-Kornfeld. The prizes were books to the value of 20/-, 15/-, and 10/- respectively. The judges were Rev. G. Bailey (Scotland), Prof. Th. Cart (France), and Mr. F. Ellersiek (Germany).

7.30. **An International Ball** was held in the Palais de Danse, Fountainbridge, till midnight. The writer is utterly incompetent to describe the dresses of the ladies, and does not know the difference between a three-step and a bunny trot. The Hall certainly, was magnificent, and all present seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. The Scottish Reels were especially appreciated. If this account does not satisfy the reader, he must blame those more competent persons, to whom the writer has applied for help in vain.

SATURDAY, 7th AUGUST.

9.30. **Closing Session.** After an opening song from the *Kantaro*, a telegram of greeting was read from Dr. Privat. Mr. Drummond Page demonstrated the gramophone discs prepared by the Linguaphone Company in collaboration with the B.E.A., the piece chosen being Dr. Privat's rendering of "La Preĝo sub la Verda Standardo."

MR. CARLOS DOMINGVES, the official representative of the Brazilian Government, gave an interesting summary of the continued progress of Esperanto in Brazil from early days, and of the support given to the movement by the Brazilian Government, the Governments of various Brazilian states, and important Brazilian Associations.

MR. J. M. WARDEN reported that the Congress consisted of 960 persons, from 39 lands as follows: England 440, Scottish 248, Germans 87, Dutch 23, Usonians 17, Poles 14, Swiss 13, French 11, Italians 11, Czechs 10, Japanese 9, Spaniards 8, Austrian, Hungarians, and Catalans 7 each, Irish 6, Danes 5, Welsh 5, Finns 3. 2 each from Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Danzig, Iceland, Jugoslavia, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, and one each from Brazil, Esthonia, Palestine, China, Livonia, Mexico, Rumania, Russia, Saar, S. Africa, and Uruguay. (These details are as heard, and are subject to correction).

MR. R. KREUZ reported on the work of the International Central Committee during the year 1925-26. A full report was in the hands of every Congress Member. Among the subjects dealt with were office reorganisation and correspondence, the bulletin *Internacia Esperanto-Servo;* work in connection with other International congresses, the recognition of Esperanto by the Universal Telegraphic Union, visits by Dr. Privat to Jugoslavia and Austria, and by Mr. Ĉe to England and Denmark, the issue of new Ĉefeĉ keys, propaganda in the Far East, the Locarno Conference, and finance.

MR. J. MERCHANT summarised the work of the Konstanta Reprezentantaro during the same period, and reported that receipts had grown from 1726 French francs in 1923 to 2900 in 1925. He expressed the fullest confidence in the new President and Secretary-Treasurer. Thanks were given to Mr. Merchant and Mr. Edmonds for the work done by them in the past.

DR. I. OLŜVANGER asked Esperantist Groups to see to it that the name of the local Esperantist Group appeared in the local telephone or other directory, indexed under the letter "E" (for Esperanto)—under fancy names a group was not findable.

PROF. CART introduced the report of the Lingva Komitato, which also was in the hands of members. This consisted of 21 pages, and showed good work in hand. Much could be done which is at present left undone, were the necessary financial help available.

The Congress had also a detailed report of the work and progress of the U.E.A. during 1925.

MR. J. D. APPLEBAUM reported on behalf of the Zamenhof Monument Committee. The Monument had been finally erected in Warsaw in 1925, when it was solemnly inaugurated. A solemn pilgrimage to the tomb will be made by the Danzig Congress next year. At the present moment the Zamenhof family have charge of the Tomb. A small sum still in hand would be utilized for various needed accessories.

It was strongly felt that the commemoration of Zamenhof's life and work should not rest here, but that something further should be done. Until, however, a suitable project had been considered and approved (whether for example, the founding of an Esperanto Chair in some University, or the issuing of Ĉefeĉ keys in oriental languages—and he invited suggestions), it would not be possible to raise funds.

MR. J. M. WARDEN spoke of the Esperanto translation of the Bible. The New Testament was translated by a Committee formed in the Leeds Congress in 1909, and appeared in 1912.

Dr. Zamenhof commenced his Old Testament translation nearly twenty years ago, and devoted the greater part of his later years to its completion, which he accomplished shortly before his death in 1917.

A condition of the Bible Society is that a new translation must be received from the hands of a Committee of British Christians after examination. Accordingly, when Dr. Zamenhof's translation was completed, the Esperantista Biblia Komitato was reorganized to include competent Hebrew scholars: with Rev. J. C. Rust as Chairman, and the speaker as Secretary. This Committee of ten carefully read over the translation, supplied some accidental omissions, and, when necessary, made some alterations authorised by Zamenhof. Special points were referred to Rev. J. E. McFadyen, D.D., Professor of O.T. Language and Literature in the U.F. College, Glasgow.

Might not the MS of Dr. Zamenhof have been printed as it stood? This was certainly not the opinion of Zamenhof himself, who gave the Committee the definite right to make such alterations as were necessary to free the translation from errors into which any one man, however competent, might fall. But the alterations made are few. No sectarian bias has influenced the translation. At the outset one or two R.C. priests agreed to act, but the consent of their superiors was refused.

New roots and improved forms of expression had been introduced by Zamenhof in his later work; and for the sake of uniformity, at Zamenhof's desire, effect was given to these in the earlier books also. It was the aim of the Committee to do just what they believed the Majstro would himself have done.

As the N.T. was first published when only a few O.T. books were available for guidance, this also has now been brought into closer agreement with the style of Zamenhof.

The work has entailed enormous labour. Proofs were read by Miss J. Baird, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. W. Page, and the speaker. Great care was taken to secure accuracy. Intimation of typographic or other blemishes will be appreciated.

We owe the appearance of the volume at a very moderate price to two Quaker ladies, the Misses Peckover, of Wisbech, who supplied probably over £2,000 to cover the initial expense. These ladies (one of whom is over 90 years of age), have long and patiently awaited the appearance of the volume; it is a great happiness to all concerned that they have lived to see it.

The Rev. G. Bailey hoped that some account would be printed—perhaps in two editions, English and Esperanto,—of the history of the Esperanto translation of the Bible. A vote of thanks was passed to the Bible Committee and to the Misses Peckover.

A telegram of greeting was sent to General Sebert.

Mr. W. P. Merrick expressed thanks on behalf of the 30 blind attending the Congress for the many kindnesses shown to them in every way.

Thanks were also expressed to the I.C.K., the Congress Committee and helpers, the speakers at the Summer University, and all the various societies and individuals who had helped in the success of the Congress.

Mr. W. M. Page summarised the week's impressions. Through music, and through personal intercourse, we had come into contact with Scottish life and thought. In the Summer University we had come into contact also with the life and thought of many other nations. We had learned of the latest progress of scientific research in many directions, from men of the first rank in those subjects. We had in our hands the Esperanto Bible, which would give a new strength to the language. All these things gave a fresh proof to the world of the adequacy of Esperanto for the expression of every shade of human thought. He noted with pleasure the increased number of children attending the Congress, which was a hopeful sign for the future, and emphasised the simplicity of Esperanto. He was also much impressed by the hospitality shown to the Congress by the townspeople. They were also to be congratulated on unusually good weather.

The Congress closed with *La Espero*.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

Anti-Tobacconists. Opponents of the smoke nuisance met on August 2nd at 5.0, delegates being present from 8 countries. Reports were presented from each land, experiences exchanged, and plans laid for a Esperanto campaign. It was stated that the chief reason why boys took to smoking was a desire to appear to be "men." Probably more boys stole money to buy tobacco than to buy bread.

Bahaists. Meetings were held on the 2nd and 4th of August, and included speeches, lantern slides, and discussions, interspersed with music. Further details are not to hand.

Blind. Some 30 blind Esperantists attended the Congress. Communal teas for the blind were arranged in the Rainy Hall. The Chairman and Directors of the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Edinburgh, gave them a reception and concert on 3 August, and they were addressed on 6 August by Prof. Th. Cart, himself for many years an active worker for the Esperantist Braille magazine, *Esperanta Ligilo*, the production of Braille Esperanto literature.

The Edinburgh Institution for the Blind made a donation of £50 to the Congress funds, which was supplemented by private gifts of £30, to help blind Esperantists in other countries to attend the Congress.

Christian Esperantist League. A meeting was held on August 6th, begun and opened with prayer. The

chief subject for discussion was how best to unite forces, hitherto scattered, to produce one strong Christian Esperanto magazine. The Committee was asked to give this problem serious attention. Mr. H. A. Luyken, *47, Hazelwood Lane, Palmers' Green, London, N. 13.*, was elected President.

Doctors. Dr. J. B. Primmer, of Cowdenbeath, presided at a meeting of Esperantist doctors on 3 August. He described the battle against tuberculosis in Scotland, and especially recommended for international adoption the system successfully initiated in Edinburgh by Prof. Robert Philip. Appreciation was expressed of the excellent magazine, *Internacia Medicina Revuo*, ably edited by Dr. Briquet in Lille. Thanks were given to Dr. Blassburg for his help in supporting this magazine.

On 4 August a visit was paid to the Edinburgh School of Medicine, the Royal Infirmary (where a photograph was taken, and where special interest was shown in the new Radiological department), and the Anatomical Museum of the University New Buildings.

Freethinkers. A meeting was held on 4 August, 13 persons being present from five lands. Mr. Thomas Crawford from Glasgow presided. Mr. Robert Stevenson outlined the history of Freethought in Scotland. A proposal was unanimously passed that future Congress Committees be asked to arrange an *Etika Diservo* for Freethinkers. The Internacia Ligo de Liberpensuloj had made good progress during the year, having been considerably helped by the magazine *La Liberpensulo*, and now had 450 members. Mr. Orengo gave an account of the movement in Italy.

Oomotists. On 4 August a meeting was held of adherents of the Oomoto movement, which originated in Japan and centres round the teachings of Onisabro Deguchi. A description of Oomoto, of the League of Religions, and of La Universala Homama Asocio, was given by Mr. K. Niŝimura, of Paris. Mr. J. Major spoke on the relation of science to religion. Two Oomoto magazines appear regularly in Esperanto, and the language is being used extensively by Oomoto missionaries to the west.

Pacifists. A meeting of the Universal Esperanto Pacifist League was held on 3 August, with Mrs. Isbrücker, of the Hague, in the chair. The Annual Report showed good work done, especially in Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. The Committee of the Democratic Peace Congress shortly to be held in Bierville had issued advertising matter in Esperanto.

It was agreed that the League should (1) Collaborate with the I.C.K. in matters relating to the Peace Movement; (2) Where possible be represented in International Peace Congresses.

Post Officials. The 9th Annual Meeting of I.L.E.P.T.O., (International League of Esperantist Post and Telegraph Officials) was held on 3 August. Mr. E. Spielmann presided. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were adopted, as also modifications of the rules. A petition for further official support by postal and telegraph ministries in various countries was approved. Col. Jaimes, the Director of the Edinburgh Post Office, sent greetings to the meeting, and arranged for a visit to the Edinburgh G.P.O. Thanks were expressed to him for this and for the excellent Congress postal arrangements.

Red Cross. Mr. Rudolph Horner (Geneva) reported on decisions of recent International Red Cross Congresses concerning the interests of children, invalids, and the aged.

National and local Red Cross branches were not sufficiently informed of progress in other countries. It was hoped that they would remedy this by increased recognition and use of Esperanto.

Scientists. A meeting of I.S.A.E. (International Scientific Association of Esperantists) was held on 4 August. Prof. O. Bujwid presided. Mr. F. O. Lechmere-Oertel read a letter of regret for absence from Mr. Rollet de l'Isle. A printed report of the year's work was considered. Three numbers of the Bulletin had appeared. The membership was as yet too small to warrant a magazine, but it was agreed to increase the size, frequency, and scope of the Bulletin, as support was forthcoming. The subscription for members in England is 2/6 (*subtenanta membro* 10/-). The English representative is Mr. F. O. Lechmere-Oertel, 258, Kings Road, Teddington.

A report was presented on the progress of the technical vocabularies in preparation. This will appear in the next Bulletin.

Teachers. A meeting of T.A.G.E. (Tutmonda Asocio de Geinstruistoj Esperantistaj) was held on 3 August. 40 teachers were present, Mr. Albin Neuzil, of Czechoslovakia, being in the Chair.

Details were given of the steps recommended by Prof. P. Bovet for the introduction of Esperanto into the schools, and of the new tests of progress made in language study. An exhibition of work done by children in Mr. Neuzil's school aroused great interest. The subject for next year's meeting is: "The Instruction of Geography by means of Esperanto."

IMPRESSIONS.

—The perfect arrangement and organisation of the Congress.

* * *

—The fact that meetings opened and closed at the hour announced, instead of an hour later.

* * *

—The evident determination on the part of the Congress Committee that all things should be done decently and in order.

* * *

—The beauty and cleanliness of the town.

* * *

—The honesty and kindliness ot the inhabitants.

* * *

—The large number of threepenny bits accumulated after each day's shopping.

* * *

—The grace of the Congress badge designed by Mr. Andrew Wilson.

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—The use of the *Kantaro Esperanta* at unexpected moments.

* * *

—The number of treasures revealed by exploration in the Kongresa Koverto.

* * *

—The Esperanto Menu, at one of the Restaurants, which the waitress was able to understand.

* * *

—The shop windows decorated with the inscription "*Firmo Rekomendita*" or even more ambitious Esperanto mottoes.

* * *

—The simple faith of the teashop proprietors, who trusted Congress members to take what they like and add up their own bills, in spite of the very high prices charged.

* * *

—The number of magnificent and easy accessible meeting places which the Committee was able to secure.

—The joy of riding by tram or omnibus *ad lib.*, free, gratis, for nothing, and *senpage*.

* * *

—The general determination to start saving at once *ĝis revido* en Danzig.

* * *

—The number of street urchins who could say "*Bona Taggo*."

* * *

—Esperanto conversations with the tram conductors.

* * *

—The universal anxiety as to the number of balls to take place at the *Danciga* Kongreso !

VERKOJ RICEVITAJ.

***Devoj de la Homo.** Pensoj kaj agado—Dio kaj Popolo. Guiseppe Mazzini. Trad. M. Arabeno 164 pp., 5p.

La plej simpla metodo por serodiagnozo de sifiliso. Murata Masataka. Esperante kaj Japane. 62 pp. Ĉe Instituto por Infektmalsanoj de l' Imperia Universitato de Tokio, Japanujo. Prezo ne indikita. Represo de kvar monografoj el diversaj medicinaj revuoj.

***Universala Esperantistigilo.** D-ro W. S. Benson Nova metodo instrui Esperanton sole per bildoj sin-klarigaj kaj mirinde gradigitaj. La metodo estas taŭga egale por la plej juna infano kaj por la plenaĝulo. Lecionoj 1-4, po 10 pencoj, afrankite. Aliaj sekvos.

Poŝtkartoj de Edinburgo. 10 por ses pencoj.

***Ĉu Katino?** H. W. G. Cenijn. Libro kun klarigoj kaj materialo por multaj ludoj por instrui la Korelativojn. Dua plibonigita eldono. 60 pp., kartonita, kaj ses aldonoj, en ujo. 4ŝ.6p.

***Vortaro de Esperanto.** Kabe. (Esperanto-Esperanta). Nun havebla denove, je pli malalta prezo. 175 pp., tole bindita, 2/-.

Gvidfolio tra Deal kaj Walmer. 2pp. Ĉe H. Sewell, College Road, Deal. Afranke 1p. ; 12, 3p.

Esperanto-Katalogo, Ellersiek & Borel. 40pp.

Pater Noster en dek-du lingvoj.

***Literatura Informilo** de la Esperanto-Fako de F. Hirt & Sohn, kun artikoloj :—de Privat, "La celo de nia literaturo" ; de Cart, "La transskribo de propraj nomoj" ; de Hohlov, "La historio de Esperanto literaturo" ; de Minor, "Paŝtisto kaj Filo." Senpage.

Ferdinando VI kaj Farinelli. Historia novelo de J. Mangada Rosenörn. 32pp.

Novaj Homoj, Novaj Vojoj. Centra Cionista Organizo, 77, Great Russell St., W.C.1. 32pp. Interesa libro pri la progreso de la hebrea koloniado de la Valo de Ezdralon. 26 bildoj.

La Biblio. Traktato pri la Anglo-Izraela klarigo de kelkaj Bibliaj diroj. Harrison Hill.

Das Esperanto ein Kulturfaktor. Band 5, 96pp. ; Band 6, 80pp.; prezo kredeble po 2/-. Bonega artikolaro pri diversaj temoj de propaganda valoro.

Dokumentaro de la Oficialaj Institucioj. Raportoj al la XVIII Kongreso. Raporto de I.C.K., Raporto de U.E.A., Raporto de Lingva Komitato, kun interesa artikolo de D-ro Lippmann pri la uzado de la pronomo *si*.

Parolado de Prof. Paul Nyssens ĉe la XV Belga Kongreso, 1926 ; ankaŭ Esperanta prospekto de la Kurso por Sinperfektigo. Ambaŭ senpage, ĉe Nyssens Instituto, 129 Rue Froissard, Brussels.

Prospektoj de Frankfurta Foiro. "Vojaĝo, kiu ĉiam alportas gajnon".

***Esperanto—la ĉiutaga vivo.** Lernolibro anoncita en la antaŭa listo. La nuna eldono enhavas tradukojn en la lingvoj angla kaj germana. 128pp, 1/-.

***La Sankta Biblio.** Malnova kaj Nova Testamentoj tradukitaj el la originalaj lingvoj—la Malnova de D-ro L. L. Zamenhof, la Nova (reviziita eldono) de Biblia Komitato. 997pp. Blua tolo : 6/- ; maldika papero, 8/6. Luksaj bindaĵoj : 12/6 kaj 20/-.

VII Internacia Specimen-Foiro de Reichenberg. 12pp. Ilustrita prospekto. Ankaŭ glumarkoj.

***Common Commercial Terms in English & Esperanto.** 12pp. 6p. Utila vortareto.

***Proverbs, Esperanto-English.** 580 Proverboj el la "Proverbaro" de Zamenhof ; kun angla ekvivalento. 160pp., poŝformato, lede bindita en diversaj koloroj, 1/6. Ideala donaco.

***Palaco de Danĝero.** Romano de Mabel Wagnalls. Trad. Edward S. Payson. 206pp. Belega donaco por amiko : unu el la plej luksaj eldonaĵoj en Esperanto, 6/-.

*Stocked by the B.E.A.

List of Successful Candidates in the Esperanto Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce, Spring, 1926.

Junior Examination.—Abramson, Hyman, London, E., Pxx ; Baxter, John McF., Stepps, Pxx ; Beith, Alexander, Glasgow, Px ; Brown, Kathleen, V., London, S.W., P ; Eglinton, Betty H., Glasgow, Px ; Evans, Edith M., Cheltenham, Pxa ; Herrick, Elizabeth, London, S.W., P ; Humphris, Frederick C., London, S.W., Pxa ; Le Brun, Paul C.V., London, N.W., Pxx ; Newell, Harold H., London, S.W., Pxa ; Petterson, Carl H., London, W., Px ; Procter, Annie, Longridge, Pxx ; Procter, Nellie, Longridge, P ; Salling, Vera C., London, N.W., Pxa ; Sinclair, Colin C., London, S.W., Pxa ; Smith, Alice M., London, S.W., Pxa.

Senior Examination.—Appleby, Hylda, Cheltenham, Pxa; Dowle, John, London, E., Pxa; Geary, Lilian E., London, E., Pxx; Hoskins, Ralph E.. London, S.E., Pxx; Moseley, William C., London, N., Px; Murphy, Frederick D., Ipswich, Pxx; Rutter, Mabella S., London, S.W., Pxa; Stewart, Catherine B., Strathaven, Pxx.

Teachers' Diploma Examination.—Appleby, Wilfrid M., Cheltenham, Pxa ; Arran, Doris, London, S.W., Pxx ; Bridger, Henry J., Erith, Pxa ; Fox, John C., Bristol, Pxa ; Geary, Horace H., London, E., Pxa ; Gething, William A., Luton, P ; Grigsby, Albert S., London, W., Pxa ; Hipsley, Frederick W., Wolverhampton, Pxx ; Stevenson, Robert, Stevenston, P ; Sturmer, Kenelm R.C., London, S.E., P ; Thomson, Alexander, W., Bexley Heath, Pxx.

Note.—P = Pass ; Px = Pass with distinction in the written portion ; Pxa = Pass with distinction in the oral portion ; Pxx = Pass with distinction in both the written and oral portions.

One or two names omitted by request.

18th BRITISH ESPERANTO CONGRESS, CHELTENHAM SPA, EASTER, 1927.

Secretary: W. M. Appleby, *Clarence St., Cheltenham*.
Assistant Secretary: Mrs. H. K. Appleby.
Congress Handbook Editors: Messrs. F. S. Garnick, W. G. Phipps.
Committee: *Chairman:* Miss L. C. Chandler; *Vice-Chairman:* A. C. Evans; Mrs. E. Booy, Mrs. E. De Rossi, Mrs E. M. Evans, Mrs. Teale; Misses A. Booy, L. Lapworth, R. Teale, O. Roberts; Messrs. H. Jones, W. Minchin, C. Neat, W. Neat, R. Stokes, A. Yates.

The Cheltenham Corporation has granted the use of the Town Hall free for the Congress.

Tickets 3/6 (after March 15, 5/-). Children under 14, 1/6 Early purchase, from Mr. Appleby, will greatly help.

FEDERATION CONFERENCES.

South Midland. (Sec., W. A. Gething, *25 Durbar Rd., Luton*). Luton, 18 September, 3.0.

West Midland. (Sec., A. Yates, *Elmstone, Hardwick, Nr. Cheltenham*). Co-operative Hall, Gloucester, 25 September, 3.0.

Salop and Staffs. (Sec., Miss Furber, *Sedge Ford, Whitchurch*). Working Mens' Hall, Whitchurch, 28 August, 3.0.

ESPERANTO BROADCAST FROM DAVENTRY.

In reply to a letter from Mr. W. H. Matthews, the British Secretary of the Internacia Radio-Asocio, the B.B.C. write, on 11th August,—" . . . We keenly regret the disappointment caused to Esperantists because of the mistake in connection with the proposal to broadcast part of the proceedings of the International Esperanto Congress from Edinburgh. Our mistake was in promising to include this transmission in the Daventry programme on Bank Holiday. In view of the holiday character of the programmes on that day, this was obviously inappropriate. . . . We wish to make amends as soon as possible. **We offer you therefore a 15 minutes' period in the Daventry programme on September 6th, at 7.40 p.m., for an Esperanto transmission under the auspices of your society.** . . . "

Please note this date, listen in, and do not forget to express your appreciation to the B.B.C. if you enjoy the item.

The British Esperanto Association (Inc.),

17 Hart Street, London, W.C. 1.

Official Notices.

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Lieut.-Col. Edgar C. Anstey, Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, India; Miss Bessie M. Barker, 13 Eardley Road, Streatham, London, S.W. 16; William S. Brown, 59 Southfield Square, Bradford; Rev. William Carter, "Ivy Cottage," Millstone Lane, Nantwich, Cheshire; A. J. Cohen, "Fowey," Lenham Road, Sutton; Miss Cecilia A. Fall, 88 Northcote Road, Walthamstow, London, E. 17; Miss Doris Fall, 88 Northcote Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17; William R. Fraser, Allerton House, Fulbridge Road, Paston, Peterborough; Albert F. Jarvis, Fir Tree Bank, Burwash Common, Sussex: George A. Plowman, 19 Kerrfield Estate, Old Dustin, Northampton; George Porteous, 118 Allison St., Glasgow, S.2; Christopher L. Powell, 16 Lincoln Road, Luton, Beds.; Thomas Shackleton, 12 Melrose Street, West Hartlepool; Erachshah N. Vadigar, Room 7, Atmaram Chunawalla Building, Burrows Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay 2, India; Edmund Willcocks, 30 Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex; Mrs. Vera Endresen, "The Moorings," 1, Ford Road, Kirklee, Glasgow; H. J. Hinkle, 43, Brightmore Street, Cremorne, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

NEW ASSOCIATES.

J. French, Edinburgh; Mrs. K. Appleby, Cheltenham; Dr. M. E. Franklin, London; D. Cartwright, Nuneaton.

GUARANTORS, 1926.

Previous total (adjusted)	...	524	0	0
Majstrovich, I., Auckland	...		5	0
Total	...	£524	5	0

DONATIONS TO B.E.A. (July 1926).

General Funds: E. E. Turner, 10/-; Miss E. Milner, 13/4; V. C. Nixon, 10/-; T. G. Gueritte 10/6; W. H. Higham, 13/11; O. E. Sachse, 8/6.
Guarantee Supplementary Fund: Mrs. C. E. Couling, 21/-; Mrs. M. Theodore, 21/-.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) will be held at the Offices, 17, Hart Street, W.C. 1., on Friday, 10th of September, 1926, at 6.45 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, passing, the following Ordinary Resolution :—

"That as from 1st October, 1926, the minium annual subscription of an ordinary member be five shillings, and that in Article IXa the words 'from 1 January 1921 of an ordinary member is ten shillings' be deleted, and the words 'from 1 October, 1926, of an ordinary member is five shillings' be substituted therefor."

Montagu C. Butler, *Secretary*.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

*Mary Teresa Burn, *Cromer;* *Margaret H. Wicksteed, *Leith;* L. Hydes, *Thames Ditton;* Wallace Willits, *Henry Dean, Edward J. Russell, Ernest Quail, John W. Oates, *Birkenhead;* Ida M. Danks, Maurice F. Everall, *Hugh Nicol, *London*.

*Denotes that candidate has passed with distinction.

Wm. Harvey, Hon. Sec.,
10th August, 1926. Examination Committee.

EXAMINATIONS

Will be held at the Offices of the Association, 17, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1., as follows :—

Advanced: Monday, 20 Sept., 6 to 9. *Fee*, 3/-.
Preliminary: Monday, 20 Sept., 6.30 to 8. *Fee*, 1/6.

Candidates should give notice of intention to sit.

Montagu C. Butler, *Secretary*.

FAKO DE KORESPONDO.

Madeira.—Antonio H. Freitas, *24 Rua do Bom Jesus, Funchal*, dez. kor. kun londona samideano.

Litovujo.—D-ro Kazys Petronis, *Seimo g-ve N5. b. 8, Kaunas*, dez. interŝanĝi ipk kaj pm. kaj gazetojn.

Japanujo.—Kôichi Shimomae, *Hanazono-mura, Itógus, Wakayama-ken*, dez. kor. kun persono, kiu havas intereson pri la oriento.

Sewell. Presisto. Deal.